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different. The anatomists have a very thorough knowledge of their subject so that they may apply descriptive terms with certainty in most cases, and then, again, their major terms are well fixed by long usage and the modifications proposed in the Basle system are in most cases restricted to qualifying terms. Cytologists, on the contrary, have no such familiarity with their subject and there is lacking an agreement regarding the application of even major terms. Undoubtedly the subject of human anatomy forms the best instance of the possibility of the application of descriptive terms, but even here the necessity for their use is definitely denied and provided against by the fourth principle which reads (Barker, B. N. A.):

The terms shall be simply memory signs, and need lay no claim to description or to speculative interpretation.

It thus appears that in two of the oldest branches of biological science, general taxonomy and human anatomy, the necessity for definiteness of application in terms, to the neglect of descriptive value, has manifested itself. It would certainly seem the part of wisdom for cytologists to avoid the difficulties which will inevitably arise through the practise now prevailing in their science by applying well-tried methods in their nomenclature.

C. E. McCLEUNG

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A SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION OF WRITINGS ON EUGENICS

THE following note is published in response to various inquiries as to a schedule for classifying eugenical writings, for bibliographies, libraries, etc. It lends itself to the decimal system of classification, if desired.

Eugenics

0. Philosophy and bearings of; compendia, essays; periodicals, societies, institutions (record offices, laboratories, etc.), methods, history, bibliography, biography.

1. Racial anthropology.

2. Genealogy or family history, eugenic and cacogenic families.
3. Heredity, including mental traits, normal and pathological (see "Trait, Book of the Eugenics Record Office," Bulletin No. 6).
4. Differential selection of mates and its social control.
5. Differential fecundity and its social control.
6. Differential survival and its social control.
7. Migration and its social control.
8. Culture of the innate traits; relations to eugenics of education, religion, and work for social and individual welfare.

C. B. DAVENPORT

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I.,

February 10, 1913

EQUINE PIROPLASMODIOSIS IN THE CANAL ZONE

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I wish to note the occurrence of equine piroplasmosis in the Canal Zone. The parasite closely resembles *Piroplasma caballi* Nuttall, 1910, and differs from *Nuttallia equi* (Laveran) in not displaying "cross forms."

Equine piroplasmosis has, so far as the literature at hand discloses, appeared in only two other localities in America—São Paulo, Brazil, and Venezuela. The infected animal was an American driving horse that had been on the isthmus several years and no doubt became infected from ticks while driven out into Las Sabanas to the Juan Diaz River. The disease is very likely epizootic in the interior of the republic, for native cattlemen speak of a disease of horses there resembling anthrax.

In view of the fact that among animals in the commission corrals, it has been found that horses, from their use on the trails, become infested with ticks, *Dermacentor nitens* chiefly, while the draft mules, from their restricted use on the roads, usually are not infested with ticks; it is interesting to note that piroplasmosis, a tick-transmitted disease, appeared in a tick-infested horse, while murrina, the trypanosomal disease of equines of Panama (fly transmitted) was confined absolutely to draft animals, tick-infested saddle horses

never, under any circumstances, becoming naturally infected.

S. T. DARLING

BOARD OF HEALTH LABORATORY,
ANCON, CANAL ZONE

A REQUEST FROM THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
NATURALISTS

THE American Society of Naturalists does not possess a complete set of its published "Records." It has no copy of Part IV., Volume II. The secretary wishes to complete at least one set of the "Records" to be deposited with other material at the Wistar Institute.

Several complete sets may be made up if copies of the following can be obtained:

Volume I., Parts II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX. and XI.

Volume II., Parts I., II., IV., V., VI. and VII.

Members of the society are therefore asked to look through their papers and to write to the secretary if they can supply any of the parts desired.

BRADLEY MOORE DAVIS,
Secretary for 1913
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE FACTS ABOUT THE ACCOUNTS OF LEARNED
SOCIETIES

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: The article by Professor Hart in SCIENCE for January 10 contains errors that need correction. The financial report of the American Academy of Political and Social Science for the year 1910 has been compared with the reports of the other societies for 1911, although the Academy's financial statement for 1911 was printed in May, 1912, eight months before Professor Hart's article appeared.

The apparent discrepancy between membership list and paying members is due to the fact that Professor Hart fails to take into account the 128 life members and 503 subscribers of the Academy represented mainly by libraries and other institutions not eligible to membership.

The statement is made in the article that the expenditure of the Academy, per paying member, was \$6.71 for the year 1910. This calculation is not based on the true figures for membership, and suppresses the fact that \$10,493.00 was received from subscriptions to publications by non-members, from sales of current numbers, from special contributions and from life-membership fees.

The number of pages published during the year 1910 is said to be 1,523 when in fact 2,034 pages were printed. The number of words published in 1910 was 1,176,650 and not 685,000, as stated in the article.

The details are as follows:

- 37,300 copies of *Annals* issued in 1910.
- 1,500 copies of *Annals* reprinted.
- 10,700 copies of a Child Labor supplement.
- 27,800 copies of four issues of supplements.
- 9,500 copies of reprints.

The average cost of printing per 1,000 words was \$16.37, and not \$32.50, but included in this cost are items not directly chargeable to the printing of the *Annals*, as will be seen by the enumeration in the report.

Such are the facts about the American Academy. Professor Hart's statements about the American Historical Association are also incorrect. The proceedings are printed and sent out at government expense, and hence it has no postage bills of this sort in its accounts. The association does not print its own magazine, but has a contract with a publishing house which issues it at a net rate to the members of the association. The receipts for advertising and subscriptions are thus not accounted for in the report of the society, nor does it contain the bills for postage and for clerical help employed by the publishing house. These net costs can not fairly be compared with the gross costs tabulated in the annual report of the American Academy.

SIMON N. PATTEN

IS THE "ACADEMIC COSTUME" WORTH WHILE?

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I shall not attempt to answer the above question, raised by Professor Wilder in your issue of January 31. But if the question had been worded "Is